



## TO HUMBLE GREECE

Powers Will Not Intervene Until She Begs Help.

## TURKS MAY NOT ADVANCE

Misfortunes of the Greeks Due to Inexperienced Leaders.

## CHANGES OF COMMANDERS

War Authorities Generally Agree That All Greece Is at the Mercy of the Moslem Invaders—It Is Not, However, Believed That the Turks Will Immediately Advance Beyond Larissa—Prince Constantine Has Been Recalled to Athens and the Greek Ministry Is in Favor of Having King George Take Command at the Front—The News From Athens Indicates That the Populace Have Turned Against the Royal Family, and M. Ralli, the Leader of the Opposition, Charges Constantine With Cowardice and Incompetence.

(Copyrighted.)

London, April 26.—No humiliation is to be spared the unhappy Greeks. The only mercy they will receive will be such as the infuriated Turks may grant. The stern decision of the powers is that no hand will be interposed on behalf of Greece until she humbles herself in the dust, and craves pardon and help from Christian Europe. Mr. Balfour, the leader of the government party in the House of Commons, announced this cold-blooded policy in the House, in milder words than these, but the meaning is the same, and it is fully confirmed by news from the other capitals. Friends of Greece in London and the lobbies of the House of Commons profess to believe that she will retrieve her fortunes, and they credit the disasters that have befallen her to inexperienced leaders. The latter is apparently the belief also in Athens, for a change is just announced in the Greek command; but the country has no military leaders of proved ability.

The best war authorities of Europe agree that all Greece is now at the mercy of the Turkish forces. There is some reason to believe, however, that the Turk will stay his hand. The latest dispatches from two or three Turkish sources indicate that Edhem Pasha has reached the limit of his instructions in capturing Larissa, and that the Sultan's real intention did not intend that he should go beyond Thessaly. Unless, therefore, the Turks, intoxicated with victory, break loose from Russian and German control, a halt will soon be called.

## PRINCE CONSTANTINE RECALLED

The Ministry Wished King George to Take Command.

Athens, April 26.—A royal decree has been issued calling Crown Prince Constantine from the command of the Greek army in Thessaly, together with his entire staff. Owing to the unfavorable impression left by the abandonment of Larissa, the Greek ministry is in favor of having King George take command of the forces at the front.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE.

## A War Correspondent Gives His Impressions of the Fight.

London, April 26.—The Daily Mail has a dispatch that was filed at Larissa yesterday afternoon, saying that the Turkish army had entered the city. It then proceeds to describe the decisive battle that raged between Matti and the village of Delier, on the right flank of the Greek army. The Turkish guns, which were posted on the ridges, opened fire at long range. Nothing could be seen or heard at first but the boom of the guns, the accompanying sprays of smoke and the whizz of the shells. Later the loud crack of shrapnel bursting over the Greek lines could be heard. The correspondent adds:

"It was not splendid, it was not inspiring and it was not desperately bloody. It was nothing like the descriptions of battles in books. There was only an incessant boom until the individual booms became indistinguishable and were merged into a dull, deafening roar. The guns were already clouded with dust. The Greeks were replying to the fire of the Turkish. Now and again a wounded artilleryman crawled upward with painful slowness, moaning.

"Mingling with the roar of the artillery came a gliding, crackling noise like the jarring of heavy cog-wheels running at terrific speed. It was the rifle fire of the two armies. The Greeks did not shoot well. Their shrapnel flew over our guns or exploded short of them. Gradually the Greek guns slackened fire and our infantry gathered for a charge. Our guns increased their fire, raining shells upon the Greek lines and the two villages far below. Word came to assault the enemy's position. The Turkish bugles sounded and we rode forward to a position near the guns. I could see the lines of gray infantry below where their

feared. The spectacle was magnificent. Scattered about the plain were patches of blue smoke where the Greek infantry were firing. The center of the Greek defense was a large square house. Around it swarmed soldiers who appeared like ants. They fired steadily upon our advancing skirmishers, who were scattered in open order. Behind them were masses of troops moving forward mechanically. Behind these was a trail of prostrate figures.

"Slowly our skirmishers neared the little hill on which the house was, moving all the time with machine-like precision. Now, the ants around the house showed great perturbation. They swayed to and fro, and we had taken the center of the Greek position. There was no waiting for a bayonet attack. There was no work with cold steel. The ambulances drove forward to collect our wounded. Edhem Pasha pushed on behind the victorious troops. Our losses were remarkably small—ten killed and thirty-eight wounded—a few of the latter seriously.

"In the Greek lines there were many dead and wounded. The effects of our artillery fire were hideous. Bodies were torn into a bloody pulp, trunks were stripped of their members, and uniforms were charred. We took fifty prisoners, who were miserable and discouraged.

"Immediately after the battle the Greeks evacuated their position at Kritisia, leaving Tirmavo at our mercy. They also abandoned their entrenchments in the center of the plain. Their whole line, in fact, retired.

"We pressed forward immediately. The Greeks no longer offered any resistance. Their flight seemed to be degenerating into a rout. Rifles, cartridges, knapsacks, and all the debris of a battlefield were strewn along the line of retreat."

## THE GREEKS OUTTITLED.

## Poor Generalship the Cause of the Disaster at Matti.

London, April 26.—The correspondent of the Daily News, who is with the Greek army, sends a dispatch from Tirmavo, dated April 23, Friday, giving a description of the fighting between Matti and Delier, similar to that given by the correspondent of the Mail.

He adds that the number of Turks who took part in the engagement can safely be estimated at over 12,000, while the Greeks only numbered 7,000. The latter were reinforced by some 5,000 men in the evening, but it was then too late for them to share in the battle. The Greek headquarters were on a hill at Kritisia. Here the infantry reserves lay concealed behind the hill. The infantry intrenchments were a quarter of a mile in front, and the batteries were on either side.

The enemy first made a combined cavalry and infantry attack but were repulsed with little difficulty. Then began an artillery duel, which lasted, with few interruptions, from 8 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the evening. Continuing, the correspondent says:

"The Turkish shells came screaming about us, but seemed, owing to the long range and bad gunnery, to have a predilection for a wheat field behind us. Soon the Greek position on the heights of Losfaki, consisting of 2,500 men, with two mountain guns, joined in the fire as against Grizovaili, where the Turkish right wing was posted. For hours the air was full of screaming shells, chiefly shrapnel. Fortunately for the Greeks, the thousand odd shells fired by the Turks resulted in barely twenty casualties.

Towards 3 o'clock in the afternoon it became evident that the enemy had withdrawn his artillery into the ravine at Ligaria. The Greek mountain battery, under command of Capt. Palkos, especially attracted the enemy's fire. Shells rained upon this devoted band, which, ignoring the fire, continued shelling Grizovaili with admirable precision. Indeed, the special feature of the duel was the surprising steadiness of the Greek batteries, in which with shells bursting around and around them, I did not see a man start or a horse plunge.

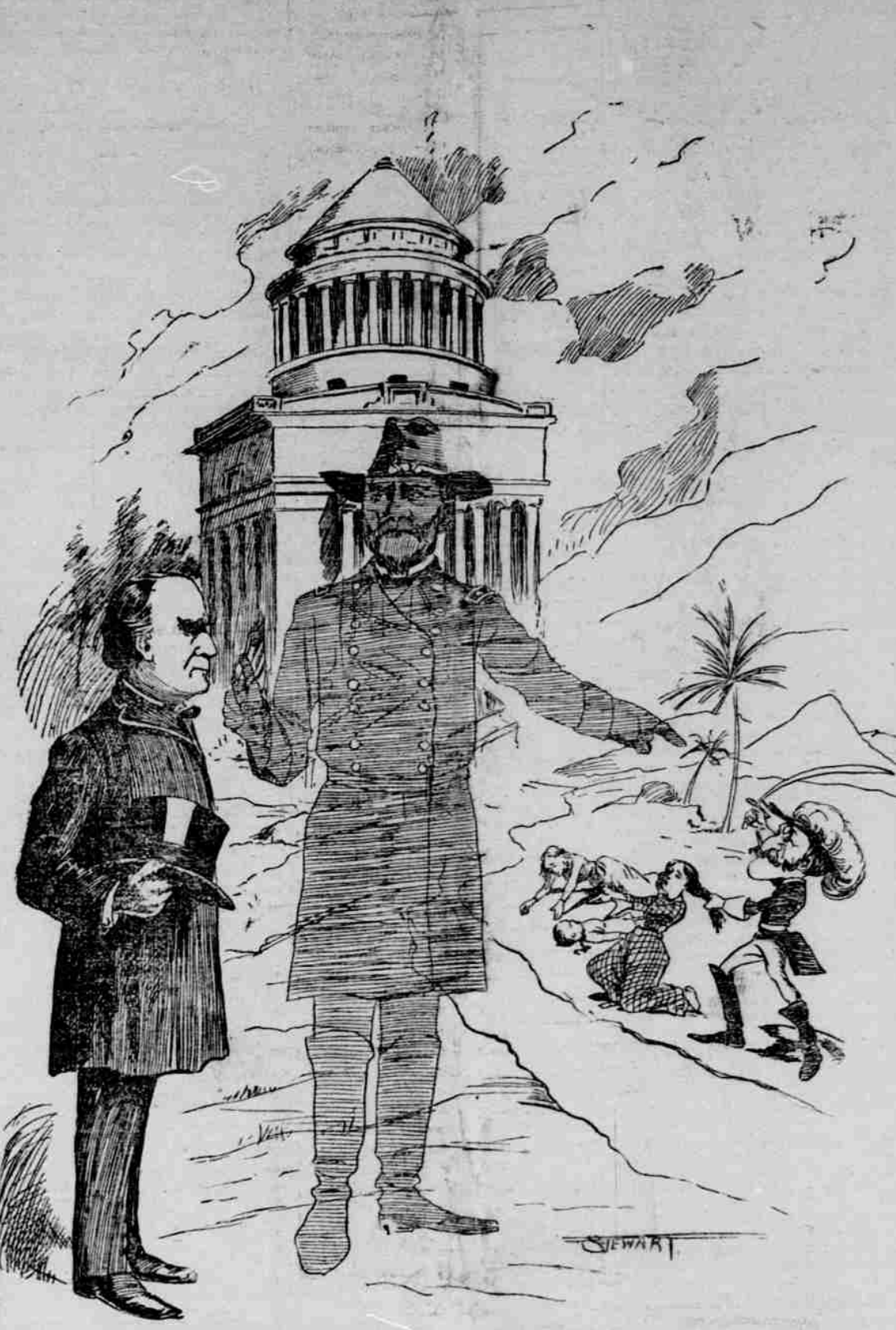
About 3 o'clock the enemy's fire began to come only from Ligaria. Hence, the Greeks turned their fire exclusively in that direction, firing battery volleys, thinking that the enemy was concentrating there, and hoping to pound them up against the craggy ascent of Mouna Pass, but under cover of this ostensible artillery retreat, the wily Turkish infantry rushed madly along the foot of the mountains, toward the entrance of Tempe Pass, and occupied the village of Delier, just in time to forestall Gen. Mavromichalis, who was marching on the village with two infantry columns and three squadrons of cavalry.

Gen. Mavromichalis thereupon retreated precipitately to Kritisia, without firing a shot. Almost concurrently with his retreat the commander at Losfaki telegraphed to Larissa that the Turks were making a circuitous movement to outflank him and that his retreat would be cut off unless he was immediately re-enforced.

These two movements, threatening to outflank the Greek army at Matti on both sides, induced headquarters at Larissa to order a general retreat, which began at once, despite the fact that several battalions of infantry and three batteries of artillery, including the one commanded by Prince Nicholas, could be seen crossing the plain from Tirmavo to re-enforce the troops.

This decision caused consternation among the troops, who were utterly bewildered by a step in the hour of apparent victory. At first they fumed and then broke into a sort of panic, owing to sinister rumors of a Turkish invasion through the Bonhavi Pass, whereby, it was said, their retreat would be cut off.

The various regiments were scattered by companies over the battlefield when the order to retreat arrived, and, as the or-



A LESSON OF THE DAY.

der was urgent, the retreat became very disorderly.

While the long file of troops and trains of carriages and pack mules moved along the highway from Tirmavo to Larissa, there was a sudden shout that the Ottoman cavalry were approaching. This made the single companies face about, and before the officers could interfere, they fired volleys into the darkness, killing two and wounding six Greek soldiers.

The army that was at Matti, including the garrisons of Losfaki and Prophet Elias, are now in retreat toward Tirmavo.

## THE PEOPLE DISCONTENTED.

## They Charge the Royal Family With Having Blundered.

London, April 26.—A dispatch to the Standard from Athens describes the feeling there as one of profound discontent and disappointment. The people are gratified by the statement that Crown Prince Constantine has been recalled, which statement, however, has not been confirmed. The populace ascribes the disaster to the blundering of the royal family. The position of the latter is undeniably critical.

The correspondent states that he is credibly assured that arrangements have been made to enable them to leave the country with speed if such a course should be necessary. The populace are demanding that they be armed. They would not tamely consent to the conclusion of peace. They are very like the French in 1870. They do not know when they are beaten, and console themselves by blaming their leaders.

Other reports received here confirm the statements that the fighting was nearly all range, and that it was chiefly an artillery drill. The sudden retreat of Greeks was much of a surprise to everybody on the Turkish staff. The latter expressed astonishment that the Hellenes should relinquish the defense of a position in which they were strongly entrenched, and which was apparently tenable against a larger force than the Turks possessed, especially as the position from which the attack was made was not favorable.

An examination of the abandoned position, however, suggested that the retreat was explainable by the disastrous effects of the fire of the Turkish artillery, the earthworks being almost entirely demolished.

## SEVERE ACCUSATIONS MADE.

## M. Ralli Charges the Crown Prince With Cowardice.

Athens, April 26.—M. Ralli, the leader of the opposition, arrived here from the front Sunday night. He makes startling statements as to the utter confusion, ignorance and lack of plan characterizing the conduct of the war. He declares that the country has been the victim of a series of deplorable blunders, which have demoralized the army, and he vehemently condemns the attempts of the ministers to hide the latter truth from the people. M. Ralli confirms the reports that the

staff ordered a retreat without reason. The soldiers asked despairingly: "Why should we retreat, we are not beaten?" They were not prepared for a pursuit, not dreaming that after a single engagement Thessaly would be left at their disposal.

M. Ralli puts the total Greek loss at 100 killed and 300 wounded.

London, April 26.—A dispatch from Athens to the Daily Telegraph says that Col. Smolensk's appointment as chief of staff was made to satisfy M. Ralli, who threatened to issue a proclamation to the people and expose the failure of the military organization. General Dimpoulis and Mavromichalis have been appointed to the staff to assist Smolensk.

The correspondent of the Telegraph says that in an interview he had with M. Ralli, the latter declared that all the Greek army was not yet at Pharsala. Some detachments were wandering about the plain of Thessaly, liable to be cut up by the Turks. M. Ralli attacked the royal family, saying that unless the court keeps well within its own peculiar province the results will be deplorable, not only for persons, but for the dynasty itself.

The correspondent describes M. Ralli as a determined man, of great personal courage and tried patriotism.

## THE SITUATION GRAVE.

## King George Ready to Do Whatever the Ministry Proposes.

London, April 26.—The Athens correspondent of the Chronicle, agrees that the situation is grave. The king has declared that he is ready to sign any measures that the government may propose. He has signed a decree dissolving the staff of the crown prince. The correspondent adds that the minister of the interior and minister of marine were on the point of departing for Pharsala and Volo, respectively, to investigate the situation in those places and organize a defense, but the serious outlook in Athens made it desirable for them to postpone their trips.

## A TRIUMPHAL ENTRY.

## The Ottoman Troops Occupied Larissa on Sunday Morning.

London, April 26.—The Times has a dispatch dated Athens April 25 saying the cavalry regiment, accompanied by Gen. Grumboffe, a German officer, entered Larissa at 7 o'clock Sunday morning after a short engagement on the Peneios River. They captured six large guns in the fort, a mountain battery, several prisoners, including some officers, and all the military material in the place. All the Christian inhabitants fled upon the approach of the Turks, but they are beginning to return. Turkish discipline having been maintained, order prevails in the town. There have been no massacres or outrages. Some of the Greeks set fire to their own houses. The Ottoman troops made a triumphal

entry into the city at 6 o'clock in the evening, with trumpets blowing and banners waving. Mustapha Nattik Bey has been appointed commandant.

The Times dispatch concurs with the others received here that the losses were small.

## EDHEM PASHA CONFIDENT.

## "It Is Finished," He Said When Greeks Deserted Tirmavo.

London, April 26.—A dispatch from the headquarters of the Turkish army near Tirmavo says that after the retreat of the Greeks from that place was begun Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander, who he seated in a tent abandoned by the Greeks, turned and said to a war correspondent in French: "It is finished." Edhem Pasha posted sentinels at the doors of the Greek churches in Tirmavo and kept strict order everywhere. All of the Greek prisoners taken by the Turks were treated humanely.

The Greeks in their flight left great quantities of barley, corn, sardines, brandy and other stores behind them. Edhem Pasha had hoped to entramp and crush the Greeks, but a Greek priest, hearing the Albanian troops singing as they advanced, gave the warning to Prince Constantine that it was time for him to retreat.

VOLO THREATENED.

Turks Said to Be Within an Hour's March of the Town.

London, April 26.—A telegram to the Times from Athens says:

A dispatch received by a prominent person here declares that the Turks are within an hour's march of Volo, and that the Greeks have withdrawn from the place, taking their wounded with them.

Another report states that the Turks have entered Volo.

ENGLAND'S NEUTRAL POSITION.

Mr. Balfour Defines the Government's Attitude Regarding Greece.

London, April 26.—The House of Commons resumed its sittings today after the Easter recess. There was a very small attendance of members.

Sir William Harcourt, the leader of the

opposition, asked the government to define their policy in regard to Greece and Turkey. Mr. Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, said that the government, like the rest of the powers, had agreed that an attitude of neutrality on their part was desirable. When the occasion arose, he added, they would do everything possible to mediate between the combatants. In regard to Crete, Mr. Balfour said that the powers had determined that the littoral of that island should be neutral.

## M. RALLI'S AMBITION.

## It Is Said He Aims to Be a Greek Gambetta.

London, April 26.—The Times' Athens correspondent telegraphs that some persons believe that M. Ralli aims to fill the role of a Greek Gambetta. He has already succeeded in concentrating public attention on himself.

## THE ALBANIAN'S MUTINY.

## Austria Charged With Having Fomented the Discontent.

Rome, April 26.—Many Italian newspapers have declared that Austria fomented the mutiny of the Albanian troops, whose threats to attack Janina, the capital, have caused the greatest anxiety among the Christian residents of that city, with a view to occupying Albania herself.

Vienna, April 26.—The reports that Austria had a hand in inciting discontent among the Albanian troops in Epirus and causing them to revolt against Turkish authority is denied in a semi-official note issued here today. Such a course, the note says, would not accord with the attitude of interests of Austria.

## THE PENEIPIGADIA FIGHT.

## Col. Manos Reported to Have Retreated to Arta.

London, April 26.—Various reports have been received today regarding the fighting at Peneipigadia. Some of them declare that the battle resulted in a Greek victory, while others state the reverse, the latter affirming that Col. Manos, the Greek commander at Epirus, retreated to Arta, where he is urgently begging for re-enforcements. The Turks declare that there is not a single Greek soldier in Turkish territory.

## A CONTRADICTION REPORT.

## It Is Said the Turks Have Not Yet Occupied Larissa.

London, April 26.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily Mail says, in a dispatch sent from that city this evening, that Col. Smolensk has been appointed chief of staff in Thessaly.

The dispatch adds that a railway engine, with a telegraph clerk on board, has been sent to Larissa, the object being to learn the condition of affairs there. The correspondent declares there is an air of mystery in the whole matter, and that it is insisted that Larissa has not yet been occupied by the Turks.

It is reported that the advance of the Greeks upon Janina has been arrested, and that Col. Manos, the commander of the forces operating in Epirus has returned to Arta.

## MISS ROMEYN TESTIFIES.

## Her Evidence Damaging to the Character of Mrs. O'Brien.

Atlanta, Ga., April 26.—Miss Nina Romeyn, the daughter of the accused, took the stand in the O'Brien court-martial trial today to testify on her father's behalf. She was on the stand almost all day.

Miss Romeyn was so nervous that the stenographer was forced to interrupt her in order to correctly record her feverish rapid statements. Her testimony was to the effect that she and Lieut. Ramford had been engaged for over a year, and that her father, acting jointly with her, had been off the engagement on account of the scandalous attentions which Ramford was bestowing on Mrs. O'Brien. She said:

"I have frequently seen him leave the O'Brien house late in the evening when all the lights in the residence were out. I remembered with pain, for both his respect for me and the engagement into which he was leading himself and Mrs. O'Brien. I knew that Mrs. O'Brien was an unfit person for any young man or woman to associate with, for in the preceding summer she had told me that she considered a young man had a perfect right to fall in love with a married woman, and she with a man not her husband, if the latter had disappointed her. Lieut. Ramford made several desperate attempts to marry me secretly, but I refused. He was deeply in debt and feared that he could not avoid a court-martial for any length of time."

It is probable that Miss Romeyn will resume the stand tomorrow, and if she does testimony of a sizzling character may be anticipated.

## THE HONDURAN REVOLT.

## It Is Being Directed by Ex-President De Soto.

New Orleans, April 26.—The Steamer Breakwater arrived today, bringing the latest news of the Honduran revolution. The revolutionary movement, the American passengers on the Breakwater say, is directed by ex-President De Soto, who is said to be in Belize, ready to land in Honduras when the occasion is propitious.

The attack on Puerto Cortes was sudden and vigorous and took the government completely by surprise. The attacking party was a small one, composed mainly of Americans and Englishmen. When they appeared before the Castillo they numbered only sixteen men all heavily armed.

They opened fire with their Gatling guns on the government forces, 600 in number, and the latter took to the woods. The revolutionists found the people of Puerto Cortes very friendly, who declared that President Bonillo, while endeavoring to be neutral toward Americans, is, in a matter of fact, hostile to them.

Enriched by the custom house receipts, Drummond and his little band, now some what swelled, however, captured all the neighboring villages and attacked the town of San Pedro, where the government forces, 300 in number, were put to flight.

In the operations against the neighboring towns the Gatling guns were carried from point to point and were the principal means of forcing the towns to surrender. Drummond and his little army all well drilled, started on a march last week to Tegucigalpa, the capital of the republic. The general feeling on the Atlantic coast of Honduras is that the revolution will be ultimately successful.

Alabama Straight-Grain Flooring \$3 per 100 ft. Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

Blinds, 3¢; Small Sizes, 75¢ a Pair. Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

Carpet removers, furniture stored, mattresses remade. FIREPROOF. EMPIRE CARPET CLEANING CO., 631 Mass. ave.

Mantels, Most Handsomely Carved, \$3 apiece. Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

## MR. BLISS WILL RETIRE

Renewed Assertion of a Change in Interior Department.

## HIS PROBABLE SUCCESSOR

Major Hanson, of Georgia, Leads the List—He Is a Friend of Col. Buck—Naming Him Would Please All Southern People.

The rumor has again been revived that Cornelius N. Bliss will in a few days tender his resignation to President McKinley as Secretary of the Interior, and Major J. F. Hanson, of Macon, Ga., will be appointed to fill the position.

The change, however, is not expected to be officially promulgated until after the President's return from New York.

Major Hanson is one of the leading Republicans of the South, and his name has more than once been mentioned in connection with the place, in case Mr. Bliss should decide to leave the Cabinet.

The Georgia politician has for a long time been the champion of Col. Buck, who was recently nominated as minister to Japan. Major Hanson is also said to enjoy the warm personal esteem of President McKinley, who regards him as in every way qualified to fill the high position. It is furthermore believed that Major Hanson's appointment would give universal satisfaction to the South.

It was only at the earnest solicitation of President McKinley that Mr. Bliss ever consented to become a member of the Cabinet. He was offered the position of Secretary of the Navy shortly after the election, but declined it, giving as his reason that his business interests would prevent him from taking up an official residence at the National Capital.

A few days before the inauguration, however, he held an extended conference at the Arlington Hotel with Mark Hanna, and it is said that the latter prevailed upon him, for reasons of party harmony, to go into the Cabinet.

Mr. Bliss, however, asks the President to understand that he would only remain as Secretary of the Interior until another acceptable man could be found to fill the position. It is stated that on two separate occasions since he became a member of the President's official family he has been on the point of resigning the office, but was prevailed upon to remain until Mr. McKinley could decide upon a man to take his place.

Mr. Bliss' determination to retire from the Cabinet is said to be solely on account of business and personal reasons, and not because of any friction between himself and the President.

On the other hand, it is said that the relation they bear each other has always been of the most amicable nature.

Mr. Bliss' extensive business in New York demands his attention, and he feels that it would be extremely prejudicial to his interests to remain longer in Washington.

Major Hanson is endorsed by all of the leading Republicans south of Mason and Dixon's line. Col. Buck has called at the White House several times of late, and is said to have strongly urged his friend's appointment.

Mr. Bliss' retirement will also give President McKinley an opportunity to put another man into the Cabinet, something, it is claimed, that he has long awaited an opportunity to do. Secretary Bliss at the present time is in New York, where he went yesterday with the President and the other members of the Cabinet, to attend the Grant memorial exercises. Major Hanson is also out of the city, having gone to Georgia several days ago. It was therefore impossible to interview either party last night in regard to the rumor, but there is a position to know state that the change will most certainly take place.

## AN ENORMOUS SHORTAGE.

## Startling Developments in the Cassin Defalcation Case.

Atlanta, Ga., April 26.—Startling developments have succeeded the reported compromise in the Cassin defalcation case. Twenty-four hours ago Harry Cassin, by his own confession, was short in his accounts \$45,000, but it was announced that his friends would supply the missing funds. Tonight the young man is in the city prison.

A meeting of the board of directors of the crippled institution was held today, at which it was discovered that the alleged amount of the shortage will be multiplied several times, and that the cash on hand and available is too insignificant to be mentioned. The crime likewise is not to rest wholly on Cassin's shoulders, for another prominent official will be in the same plight as Cassin very soon.

An agreement had been reached between President Gress, representing the directors, and Judge Hillyer, Cassin's father-in-law, by which the matter was to be settled out of the courts.

The missing amount, however, began gradually swelling. The frightened Mr. Morgan Gress, the president's son and heir, who was going into court with an application for a receiver. It took but this step to make Judge Hillyer back water, and it was not long before the entire arrangement collapsed.

A search was at once begun for the cashier, and he was placed in jail. This action also precipitated an application for a receiver for the United States Bond Company, Gress and Cassin's other joint enterprises, and both applications were granted. This latter concern has branches in about 400 different cities, and its bonds are held as gilt-edged securities in the prominent business centers of the North.

A further inspection of the books shows that the affairs of both concerns are in a hopeless condition of confusion.

## ABUSING THE KING.

## Athenian Newspapers Are Trying to Make a Revolution.

London, April 26.—The Times' Athens correspondent says that the journals which the other day were lauding the king and prime minister and heading the national crusade are now bounding the people against the authorities. In short, the journals which made the war are now trying to make a revolution.

Carpet removers, furniture stored, mattresses remade. FIREPROOF. EMPIRE CARPET CLEANING CO., 631 Mass. ave.

Mantels, Most Handsomely Carved, \$3 apiece. Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

Try Institute Business College, 8th and K. None better. \$25 a year, day or night.

Mantels, Any Size, \$1.00 Apiece. Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

Mantels, Most Handsomely Carved, \$3 apiece. Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.